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VOL. XLIX.

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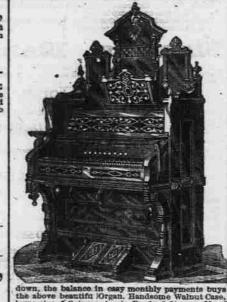


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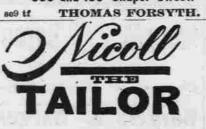
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NO EQUAL. Confectionery

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Your compound of Beef and Whest, which you term "Life Food," and your Tonic Extract of Whest, are oth excellent. I have no hesitation, after a thorough trial, of recommending them in cases of chronic dysepsia and nervous prostration.

AUSTIN PHELPS. From the practical tests I have given the Blanchard Food, I think it will prove of great value to the invalid, and it should be thoroughly ensorsed by the medical profession.

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New Sugarhouse Syrup, 58c ral.

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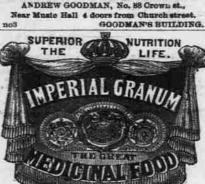
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Honey in glasses and bottles. To the Editor of the Journal & Courier

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Mixed Pickles, 55c gal.
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ward G. Love, analytical chemist GENUINE RYE AND ROCK, Sixty-five cents per bottle.



The Salvator for Invalids and the Aged. An Superior Nutritive in Continue Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial

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That which makes strong Bone and Muscle. in its elementary composition—
That which makes strong Bone and Muscle. That which makes good Flesh and Blood. That which is easy of Digestion—never constipating. That which is kind and friendly to the Brain, and that which acts as a preventive of those Intestinal Disorders incidental to childhood.

And, while it would be difficult to conceive of anything in Food or Dessert more Creamy or de licious, or more Nourishing and Strengthening an aliment in Fevers, Fulmonary Complaints Dyspepsis and General Deblity, its Rare Medicina Excellence in all Intestinal Diseases, especially in Excellence in all Intestinal Diseases, especially in the proposed of the proposed of



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·Choice Litchfield County Turkeys, Chickens & Ducks. Prime Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Fresh Pork. Choice Sugar Cured Pork Hams, Shoulders, Break-fast Bacon, Smoked and Dried Beef, Futton Market Smoked and Pickled Beef Tongues. Halibut, Haddock, 'odfish, Whitefish, Perch, Scol-lops, Oysters, Clams, etc. Lighthouse and Stony Creek Oysters opened to or-

Family Cases and Outfits. Judson Brothers Packing and Pro-vision Company, Wholesale and Retail. Whittlesey's Drug Store, noils daw 228 Chapel and 326 State Street. Journal and Courier.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY CARRINGTON & CO., JOHN B. CARRINGTON.

Frida Morning, Nov. 18, 1881. THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The recent report by Mr. Joseph P. Nin o, Chief of the National Bureau of Statis which contains his views in regard he government regulation of railroads, re affect the prices of transportation, and the ntry, is a valuable contribution to the dishe says enough to show the nature and importance of the problem and the enormous and increasing influence the railroads are the academy for further study, but was told having on the condition and prosperity of the without hesitation that her color would depeople of the United States. Since 1866, bar her. Miss Gilbert was recently at Bostaking the averages of the leading railroads ton, and savs she would be heartily received at as a basis, the freight charge per ton per the Boston conservatory, of which Julius mile has been reduced from 2.153 cents in Eichberg is director, or at Petersilea's acad 1866 to .866 3-5 of a cent in 1880. The num- emy, or at half a dozen other noted music ber of miles of railroad in operation have schools, but on account of the expense she nearly trebled; the grain crops have nearly preferred to study at home. The Philadel doubled in quantity since that time, and the ransportation movement has fully trebled, while the average freight charges are more than fifty per cent. less, allowing for the dif- gave herself away by asking if her being col ference in currency. The cost of moving thirteen tons of merchandise from Chicago had to tell her that he would lose his patron o Boston, which in 1869 was \$309.40, was n 1879, \$102.70; and the cost of transport ing thirteen tons of grain and meat that dis ance was \$185.84 in 1869, and \$61.62 in. 1879. On this basis, a farmer in Illinois who aised 8,000 bushels of corn and sold it in Boston saved \$289.89 in the mere cost of transportation. In 1880 we exported 8,400, 000 tons of grain and 1,00,000 tons of meat and dairy products, of which it may be estimated that 8,000, 000 tons were transported 1,300 miles to the seaboard, and the saving on this, at on ent per ton per mile, was equal to \$104,000, 000. The transportation to the seaboard for foreign shipment represents only about one fiftieth of our total internal transportation and the total saving, reckoning the amoun of merchandise moved each year from 1866 to 1880, would reach more than \$1,100,000,

000, and this under-estimates rather than over estimates. Mr. Nimmo expresses his belief that the increase in the value of the donestic exports of the United States-from \$442,820,178 during the year ending June 30 1871, to \$902,319,473 during the year ending June 30, 1881—has been largely due to such reductions, and that this is evident from the fact that such products are chiefly the products o the western and northwestern States, a large proportion of which are transported to the eaboard on railroads. Having thus indicated the immense impor-

mended by him for its excellence tance of the problem, Mr. Nimmo points out and because it contained a higher that nothing has yet been done on a practical percentage of gas (which means it and comprehensive plan to counteract the cuit) than either the "Royal" or the accumulation of wealth gives individuals and corporations greater opportunities for the other cream tartar baking control. Public sentiment and competition powders which he examined. The have been left to regulate the freight charges. samples analyzed by Dr. Love were and much as they have accomplished, they furnished by the government com-missioners, and were without the have not accomplished all that might have been done for the benefit of the public or the manufacturer's label or name, themselves, and the counteracting tendency and designated with a number of wealth and combination grows stronger, i known only to the commissioners. not in the same ratio. Mr. Nim uo asserts It will thus be seen that when that a public remedy is demanded, and urges an adequate investigation by a commission of Hecker's Perfect Baking Powder experts, who should pass upon the relations is submitted to an impartial test of transportation to the agricultural, indusits superiority is acknowledged, trial and commercial interests of the country and the popular verdict so emphat- the economic and practical questions connec ically expressed in its favor is fully ed with the actual conduct of the traffic in erest on railroads, and the legal and consti-

tutional questions involved.

EDITORIAL NOTES. GEO. V. HECKER & CO., "The melancholy days have come," but there was nothing very melancholy about yes-

The contest for the speakership of the naonal House of Representatives is becoming ively. Six gentlemen have announced them selves as candidates, namely-Hiscock of New York, Reed of Maine, Keifer of Ohio, Burroughs of Michigan, Kasson of Ohio and Dunnell of Minnesota. All the prominent andidates, except Mr. Hiscock, have estabished themselves in headquarters at Washngton, and are preparing for carrying on a vigorous campaign. Mr. Hiscock seems just now to be a little ahead in the race, but Mr.

Keifer is not far behind him. A curious English Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in each ession since 1831, that is, for exactly half a entury, together with the number of hours ocupied and the hours after midnight. The ast session was the heaviest. There were 154 sitting days, amounting to 1,500 hours and 5 minutes, of which 238 hours and 35 ninutes were after midnight; the average daily length of sitting was 9 hours 5 minutes In 1837 the House sat 176 days, but only 1, 29 hours during the period, and only 89 nours after midnight, while the average time of each sitting was only 6 hours, 24 minutes In 1832, when the Reform bill of Lord John Russell was twice read a third time and rejected by the Lords, the House sat 140 days, or 1,187 hours, 223 of which were after midnight, and the average time of sitting was 8 jours, 23 minutes.

Chinamen have rather a hard row to hos n San Francisco, but in spite of all their difficulties they prosper. The Chinese laundryman is taxed \$15 a year and carries the clothes back and forth at that; the white aundryman is taxed \$2.50 and has a horse. The Chinaman who peddles vegetables in the treet is taxed \$10, while the white man en-

and examine the Garments and get a Pamphlet.

We have indica to wait on Ladies.

Office open days and evenings.

JULIUS IVES.

dren. consisting as they do of a hotch-potch fall with it and in it and among it among it from the fall with it and in it and among it among a thousand tons of grantee.

fall with it and in it and among it among a thousand tons of grantee.

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fall with it and in it and among it thousand tons of grantee.

fall with it and in it and among it thousand tons of grantee. HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES. ing books appears to be designed with a view to crush out anything like a budding taste

pushed painfully through lessons on coal ining and natural history is a very strong There will be time for the coal mining when Defoe and his like have created the power of reading easily. It would be well or the children in the public schools of England or any other country if these sugges tions were acted upon.

Philadelphia is the place where some hightoned and sensitive policemen left "the force" because if they did not they would have to serve with negro policemen. There is another display of negrophobia in Philadelphia now. Miss Ida Gilbert, an olive-colored girl, who looks more like an Italian than a negro, and who is decidedly refined and prepossessing, has been refused admis-sion to the Philadelphia musical academy because of her African descent. Miss Gilbert belongs to a well to-do family, and is already a fine planist, and desired to join a class at ton, and says she would be heartily received at phia director says he was about to admit her supposing her to be a Spaniard, and was delighted with her accomplishments, "but she ored would make any difference," and he if he accepted her as a pupil.

STRANGER THAN TRUTH.

tle importance he is, let him go with his wife to the dressmaker's.—Springfield Republican. last Sunday morning: Clergyman (who has a slight hesitation of manner and voice) beginning the prayer: "O, Lord, we—we come to Thee in our too—too utter helpless ness, etc." The audience catch on.—Boston

This is the Man who has had a Notice i the Paper. How Proud he is. He is Step-ping Higher than a Blind Horse. If he had Wings he would Fly. Next week the Paper will say the Man is a Measly Old Fraud, and the Man will not Step so High. - Denver Tri-

"Lay off your overcoat, or you won't f ec it when you go out," said the landlord of a western inn to a guest who was sitting by the ure. "That's what I'm afraid of." returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when 1 vent out, and I haven't felt it since." What is that which has three feet but i legs, is all body but no limbs, has no toes or the feet, no head, moves a great deal but never uses its feet for that purpose, has one foot at each end and one in the center of the body? It never walks out, but goes with one foot where the head might be, dragging the other foot behind. Answer—A yard stick—Detacit Free Press.

stick. - Detroit Free Press. . Jones was an old bachelor whose temper was not the sweetest, and who did not like to be questioned. The other evening just as supper was ready, he went out and kept it waiting a half hour. When he came back the landlady said sharply: "Well, Mr. Jones, id you go out just previously to supper it way?" "Because, madam," he an in that way?" "Because, madam," he as swered, "I couldn't go out just previous after supper in that way." The landlad

home to dinner. Arrived at the house he leaves him in the sitting room, to announce the fact to his wife. The friend, hearing directly a clamor of tongues in the adjoining room, decorates the key-hole with his ear Shrill voice—Always the way—bringing peo ple home without a minute's warning! Him too! Why couldn't you leave him to batten

Blown One Hundred and Twenty Fee and Not a Bone Broken. From the Deer Lodge (Montana) New Northwest The principal grading of Clark's Fork Dirision of the Northern Pacific railroad is be ing done in Hell Gate Canon, between New Chicago and Bear Mouth. About nine miles below New Chicago is what is known as "the lower rock cut." The grade is 12 or 15 feet above Hell Gate river, and the rocky bluff out of which it is being blasted is 20 or 25 fest higher. On Tuesday morning of this week a "sand" or "crevice" blast was set in this bluff. The main blast consisted of seven this bluif. The main blust consisted of seven kegs of black powder sunk to a depth of 15 or 20 feet, with two smaller auxiliary blasts set with shorter fuse to open the crevice. It being but a short distance below the compa ny's store, Nelson Bennett, contractor, and F H Anderson, bookkeeper, walked to see the shot. The fuses were fired, the men sought shelter, and two explosions followed in quick succession. Bennett said: "The shots have all gone off; let's go down." Some said, "No! the big shot is not off yet." but he kept on. Anderson, Robert Dunn, Mike McCarthy and Charles Reichenberg followed.

lowed. Some one back called out again:
"The big shot isn't fired yet!" Bennett,
who by this time had reached the portion of
the bluff which was mined, and saw the rock the olds which was mined, and saw the rock undisturbed, is reported to have replied. "No, but she's going now, and so are we." And, sure enough, they did. The seven keg charge exploded with terrific force, throwing what Engineer Morgan estimates at 300 cubic yards of rock out toward and into the river and carrying with it the men named. Some of them were thrown 120 feet out into the river, even projected further than the bulk of the rock which filled up the river bed and turned it out on the southern bank. Those witnessing the sight were filled with horror, and it was not supposed one of the unfortu-nate men would be found alive. Consterna-tion prevailed for the moment, and the workmen flocked from all directions. Their workmen flocked from all directions. Their astonishment was great when one by one the exploded men began clambering out for the shore, and was complete when every one was taken from the debris and river to the shore

their bodies.

Their faces covered with dirt and blood, clothes mired and tattered and recking with water, they presented a horrid spectacle, and thinking only skillful surgery could save them a messenger sped to the telegraph office at New Chicago and requested immediate attendance of Dr. Mitchell, from Deer Lodge. When the doctor arrived he found the men had all been taken to camp, their wounds bathed, plaster applied to the cuts, and not a bone was broken in any of the five men who had performed that marvelous vault through are but 21,000 Chinese in San Francisco of a total population now estimated at 300,000.

Of these 6,500 are domestic servants whose wages amount to from \$20 to \$40 per month. The duties levied last year on Chinese residents footed up over \$1.700,000, and it is estimated they paid in addition \$2,000,000 for rent. One Chinese firm has shipped to Chinese firm has shi

Five Men's Wonderful Escape.

-San: Shrin voice—I won't san: Hourse voice—I tell you you will. Oh, if he wasn't in the room outside, wouldn't I just give you—The friend, shouting through the key-hole—I ain't any longer; give it to her. (Exit, slamming the door.)—Paris Wit. The importance of thorough mil et ground of Eton; but generals who gain victories and make conquests with the loss of few men are only to be obtained by the careful training of minds naturally strong and

t-ken from the debris and river to the shore alive. All were more or less cut up about the head, and some had cuts and bruises on their balloons, or sails, or wings—call them what you please. The spider is a scientific meteorologist. He is versed in atmospheric

which they pay the highest market price.
Last year only ten Chinese were sent to the hospital, and not one to the; almshouse. Of the 8,085 persons arrested for drunkenness not one was a Chinaman.

Wr. Matthew Arnold declares that the memorizing and reciting of poetry in elementary schools suggests high and noble principles of action, and inspires the emotion so helpful in making principles operative. He wishes to see this poetical exercise made a part of the regular work of schools. Several of the British school inspectors emphatically condemn the present style of reading books used in the elementary schools. They hold that they are only calculated to disgust children, consisting as they do of a hotch-potch

The November Meteurs.
(From the Providence Journal, Nov. 15.)
For the last three days the earth has been for reading. These inspectors recommend that these books should be replaced by the entire works of standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they add that the contrast between the standard that the contrast between the standard is three days in making the standard authors, and they add that the contrast between the standard authors or by other than the standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they add that the contrast between the standard authors or by other than the standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they add that the contrast between the standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they add that the contrast between the standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors of standard authors or by other books of continuous narrative, and they are standard authors of standard authors of standard authors of s

passage through the meteor-zone, and its existence may be proved by a small number of shooting stars radiating from the constellation Leo, that observers, especially in the small hours of the morning, have seen when the sky was clear, though star gazing has been greatly interfered with by the intervention of unwelcome clouds. The November meteors are interesting members of the solar family, and, ignorant as we are concerning meteors are interesting members of the solar family, and, ignorant as we are concerning bodies celestial, we probably know something of their origin and development. The result of careful investigation seems to prove that the November meteors consist of a swarm of particles following the comet of 1866 in its orbit. One of our giant planets, Uranus, actually captured this comet when, in the year 126, it chanced to approach too near its all-powerful neighbor. The planet bent the comet out of its course as easily as a slight wire is bent by the hand, and never since has it been able to escape from its jailer. It is wire is bent by the hand, and never since has it been able to escape from its jailer. It is no unusual thing for a comet to break in pieces, and for a tail to lag behind the nucleus, the whole cosmical mass becoming more and more elongated until it is either partially or entirely resolved into a ring of meteors. In the August meteors, associated with the comet of 1862, the process is completed, and the whole path of the comet is strewn with portions of its mass. The small. pleted, and the whole path of the comet is strewn with portions of its mass. The small, dark meteoric bodies penetrating the earth's atmosphere become luminous, and give each year a more or less brilliant but unfailing display of falling stars about the 10th of August. In the November meteors, the process of disintegration has not advanced so far, the meteor-zone is comparatively young, the stream having not yet scattered over a the stream having not yet scattered tenth of the orbit. Consequently we tenth of the orbit. Consequently we do not have a star shower every year, for the meteors are not uniformly distributed throughout their orbit, but are mostly concentrated in an immense group in one part of it. The orbit of the November meteors is a gigantic hoop or eclipse, with its perihelion lying on the earth's orbit, and its aphelion just beyond the orbit of Uranus. In this orbit the meteors move in their erratic fashion ground neteors move in their erratic fashion around meteors move in their erratic fashion around the sun, the revolution averaging about thirty-three and a quarter years. This pe-ciod of time must therefore intervene be-tween the grand meteoric showers that occur when the earth intersects the vast meteoric warm The particles that strike our at-mosphere, becoming ignited by the concus-sion, then descend in a shower of fire, and orm one of the most glorious displays of elestial wonders that are witnessed by mortal eyes. As the earth encounters the meeoric group for three consecutive the same place, its extent cannot be less than nearly eighteen hundred million miles. In 1899 we may look for a return of this superb phenomenon, when meteors will fall from the skies like golden snowfair from the saires like golden show-flakes, and the glittering stars will seem to be involved in a general conflagra-tion. In 1900 and 1901 the flery shower will be renewed, though on a scale less grand, and then, unless some curs, comparative quiet will reign in the No-vember star-lit sky, until the year 1932 ush-ers in the return of the meteoric swarm to cross he earth's track and repeat the grand display. For eighteen years to come we may not see the heavens on fire under the dark dominion of the night. But, as nothing is gore uncertain than anything connected with cometic and meteoric movements, it is well to scan the skies with every return of the 13th of November. When least expected the beavens may take on some new aspect, and a hurrying swarm of meteors fill that portion of the ring into which the earth then plunges with headlong force, remorselessly imprisoning in her atmosphere the tiny atoms of the swarming mass, and treating observers who are on the watch to a shower of golden rain. Wany strange things may happen on the ce-lestial concave before the year 1899.

The three greatest generals the world has ver produced—Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon -were all men of letters. Alexander was the had not been general in chief and the instru-ment of fate to a mighty nation, that I would have accepted place and dependence? No! i would have thrown myself into the study of the exact science; my path would have been that of Galileo and Newton; and since I have always succeeded in my great enterprises, I should have highly distinguished myself also in my scientific labors. I should have left the memory of beautiful discoveries." Great generals have usually been men of great strength and endurance, even when small of stature. The Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, was often eighteen hours together on horseback, and frequently rode fifty miles between breakfast and dinner. Napoleon was often nearly as long in his saddle, and once he galloped from Bayonne to Vittoria in two days. He had the remarkable faculty f sleeping quickly at will, and so recruiting is bodily force. Some great generals have, however, not been noted for physical power.
Agesilaus was lame and little of stature. Hannibal was an invalid, and had but one eye when he commanded at Thrasimene and Cannæ. William the Third was a man of weakly frame, and the great Fraderick, of Prussia, was not strong. Whether strong or weak in bodily frame, no general can be great if deficient in mental vigor. Strength tion was esteemed by no one more than by Napoleon, who seemed to owe all to personal genius. It was he who organized all the military schools of France, remembering his own early training at Brienne. After the peace of the Tilsit he showed his friendship to the Czar Alexander most of all by sending fighting generals are always to be found; they grow plentifully at Sandhurst or in the crick-

It is reported that a shower of spider-webs fell at Green Bay, Wisconsin, one day last week. As a matter of fact, such things are the first balloonists, the first of the animal creation not furnished with wings to navigate the air. The spider is a migratory animal— a "bird of passage," as it were. They make for themselves wings and fly away to warm climates upon the approach of winter, and return again in the spring. When the season for moving arrives they post themselves on the tops of fences, or in other elevated posi-

Spiders' Skill as Aeronauts.

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